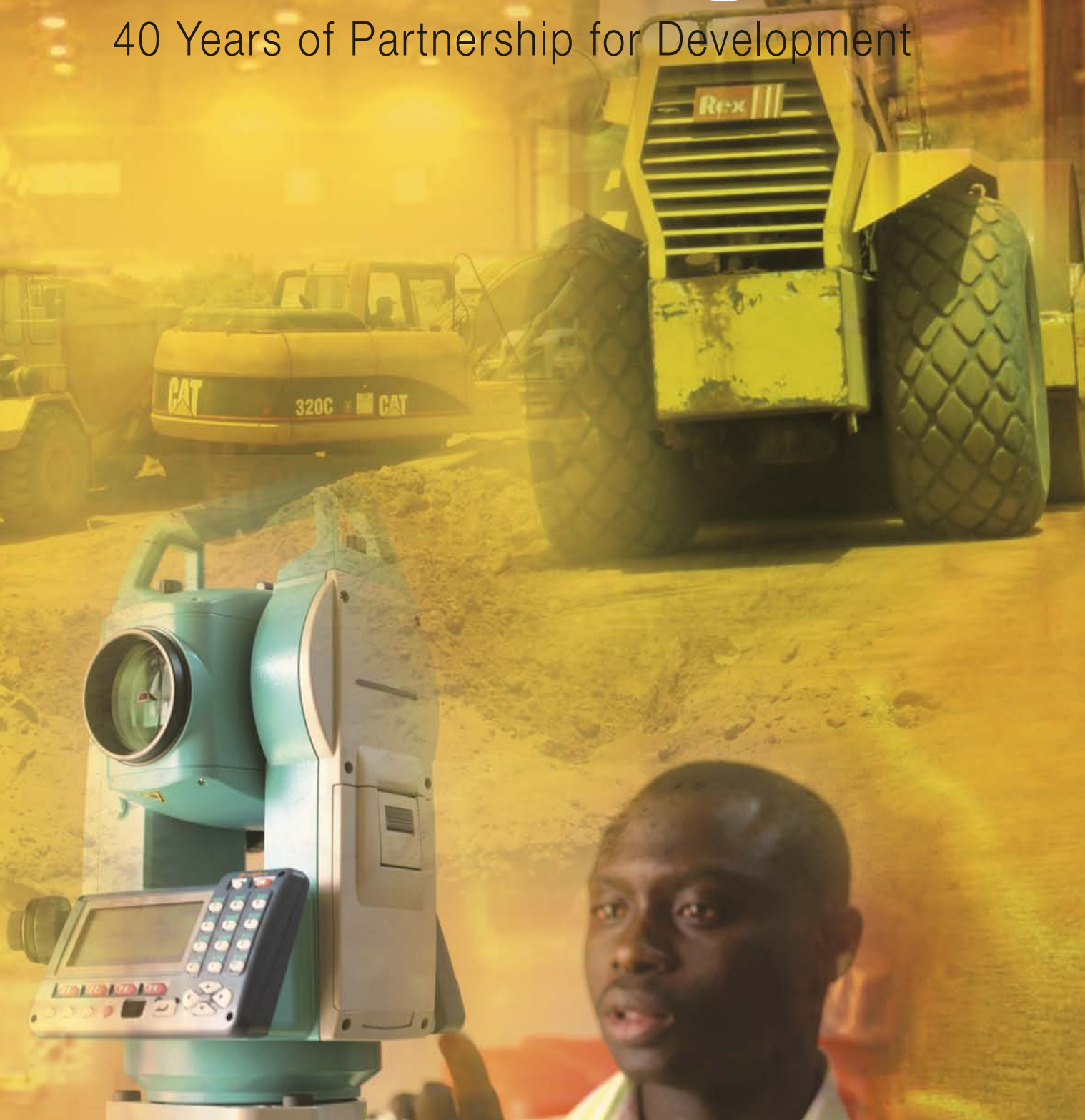




# AfDB Group and Senegal

40 Years of Partnership for Development





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S e n e g a l



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## Presentation of the African Development Bank Group

On 4 August 1963, 23, (twenty-three) African governments signed the Agreement establishing the African Development Bank (AfDB) in Khartoum (Sudan). Eight other countries ratified the Agreement in December of the same year. On 10 September 1964, the Agreement entered into force when 20 member countries subscribed to 65% of the capital stock which then stood at US\$ 250 million. The inaugural Board of Governors meeting was held from 4 to 7 November 1964 in Lagos (Nigeria). The Bank began operations on 1 July 1966 in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire).

The African Development Bank Group comprises the African Development Bank (AfDB) and two concessional windows: the African Development Fund (ADF) established in 1972; and the Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF) in 1976.

The AfDB was established to mobilize resources for financing operations, so as to promote the economic development and social progress of its regional member countries (RMCs). Its Headquarters is in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), but at present, it carries out operations from its Temporary Relocation Agency (TRA) in Tunis (Tunisia), due to the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire.

The Bank Group's achievements over the years have enhanced its image and generated renewed confidence in the institution, as demonstrated by the Triple A rating of the Bank from major international rating agencies.

Since the beginning of its operations in 1967 up to the end of 2008, the AfDB Group has awarded to regional member countries a total of 3,232 loans and grants, amounting to UA 43.3 billion, equivalent to US\$ 66.6 billion. As at 31 December 2008, the Bank Group's authorized capital was UA 21.87 billion. The subscribed capital totaled UA 21.64 billion,

representing US\$ 22.3 billion, after the Fifth General Capital Increase of 200% in 1987.

The eleventh replenishment of the African Development Fund (ADF-XI) totaling a record US\$ 8.9 billion, has greatly increased the volume of resources available for low-income member countries.

AfDB resources are derived from capital subscriptions by member countries, borrowings from the international financial markets, as well as income generated from loans.

The Bank Group comprises 53 African countries (regional member countries) and 24 non-African countries (non-regional member countries). The latter started to join the AfDB in May 1982 following the decision of the Board of Governors to open up the institution's capital to non-African participation. This decision has proved very positive, in terms of membership and capital structure. Indeed, the AfDB's capital increased from US\$ 2.9 billion in 1982 to US\$ 22.3 billion, following a 200% Fourth General Capital Increase concluded in Cairo Egypt, in June 1987. However, a non-regional member country must first be an ADF member before joining the AfDB. Turkey is finalizing the instruments of accession to become an ADB Group member.

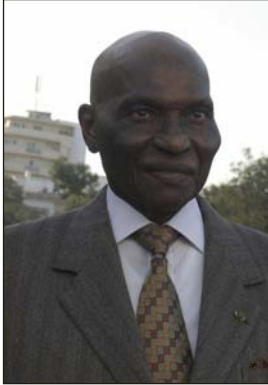
As at 31 December 2008, the number of the Bank's regular staff totaled 1,445, including six Vice-Presidents, thirty Directors, six Unit Heads, 55 Division Managers, 850 professionals and 595 general service staff members. Men accounted for 64.4% of the Bank's staff as against 35.6% for women.

The African Development Bank Group is headed by Donald Kaberuka. Prior to his election as the seventh President of the ADB in September 2005 in Tunis for a five-year renewable term, Mr. Kaberuka served as Minister of Finance of Rwanda.



# Message from H. E. Abdoulaye Wade

## President of the Republic of Senegal



The 44th Session of the Annual Meetings of the African Development Bank Group, which Senegal is honoured to host, is taking place within a special context marked by a deep financial crisis that is certainly a prelude to a recession of the world economy.

Indeed, the risks of contagion of African financial institutions are less significant in view of their limited exposure to toxic products; however, it is obvious that the impact of this crisis on the real economy could lead to a downturn of world economic activity and affect the efforts made by Governments to combat poverty.

The performance over the past few decades, as well as progress made in reinforcing stability and promoting good governance are solid grounds for optimism in the position that the Continent should occupy on the world scene.

As the premier Institution for promoting development in Africa, the African Development Bank needs to play its role of transforming the Continent by establishing competitive and integrated economies.

The implementation of projects and programmes in many sectors such as health, education, rural and urban water supply, agriculture, the environment, the development of infrastructure and information and communication technologies (ICT) shows that the ADB is fulfilling the mission of promoting diversified growth.

The strengthening of regional integration is also one of its priorities. In this connection, we are pleased with the Bank's involvement in NEPAD, an ambitious continental programme for which it has done a lot to provide expertise in key priority areas, particularly infrastructure.

As regards this sector, the Bank has, on my request, undertaken to assist Governments in the implementation of important projects such as the Great Green Wall, the Dakar-

Djibouti Highway, and the Dakar-Djibouti railway line.

Here, I wish to commend the establishment of a Special Fund to help Regional Economic Communities and Governments to better prepare infrastructure projects.

The Bank has increased its assistance in order to improve the quality of its portfolio, leading to the mainstreaming of national priorities that concern the development of social sectors (education, health, sanitation) and the promotion of the private sector.

In exalting this Panafricanist vision, I cannot but be pleased with the quality of cooperation between Senegal and the ADB in national and multinational projects. To date, AfDB Group commitments in Senegal amount to UA 231.4 million, which is equivalent to CFAF 176.15 billion, in projects that concern the rural sector (31.5%), water and sanitation (19.5%) and infrastructure (19.2%). In addition, mention should be made of multinational projects amounting to more than UA 151 million, which is equivalent to CFAF 115 billion.

With respect to AfDB intervention, the private sector is expected to benefit from more substantial financing under the Bank Group strategy aimed at promoting investment in the private sector during the ADF XI cycle.

This objective to refocus efforts on national strategies adopted by countries is the best way for the Bank to enhance its effectiveness. Furthermore, we are indeed pleased with the decentralization of Bank activities through the opening of country and regional offices, which brings the institution closer to its customers and improves its services.

I encourage the Bank to continue with these reforms by accelerating the disbursement process and streamlining its procedures and conditionalities, which are sometimes onerous.

The African Development Bank has already shown proof of its efficiency in management through its financial results, as well as the good



rating by international rating agencies such as Moody's, Standard & Poors etc.

In this connection, I wish to commend the remarkable job done by President Donald Kaberuka at the helm of the Institution, with the support of high quality human resources.

However, the Bank still needs to direct its action more towards the future, by identifying, through prospective study and analysis, the development challenges of Governments.

The financial crisis shows that African expertise could again be marginalized in the ongoing reflection on the overhaul of the international financial system.

With its potential of experience and knowledge of African economies, the African Development Bank can provide exclusively African solutions to development issues.

Indeed, I am pleased that the theme of the Annual Meetings concerns a topical issue, and I am convinced that the innovative ideas expressed during discussions will contribute to enriching economic and social reforms.



**His Excellency Abdoulaye WADE**  
President of the Republic of Senegal



Kounoune power plant

S e n e g a l



## Message from Dr. Donald KABERUKA

### President of the African Development Bank Group, on AfDB-Senegal Bilateral Relations



It is indeed a pleasure for me to inaugurate the launching of the brochure on cooperation between Senegal and the African Development Bank (ADB) Group. I hope that this brochure, which will be accompanied by a documentary film, will enable the public to

better appreciate the bilateral cooperation relations between Senegal and the ADB Group.

At a time when the Government of Senegal is making efforts to integrate the country into the group of emerging countries, I am pleased to note that the African Development Bank Group is providing support to the country. Indeed, the ADB Group will continue to assist the country and enable it to cope with exogenous shocks, such as the food crisis, the energy crisis and the financial crisis. The Bank will provide Senegal with instruments for finding solutions to the economic crisis that has resulted from successive world crises. These instruments include the emergency liquidity facility, the trade finance initiative, and the action plan for accelerating transfer of resources to ADF countries or strengthening the economic policies advisory role.

Since the start of its operations in October 1972, the ADB Group has implemented 65 operations in Senegal for a total amount, net of cancellations, of more than one billion dollars, which is equivalent to CFAF 523 billion. In addition to this financing, the equivalent of CFAF 10 billion was also allocated to the private sector, and about CFAF 145 billion to multinational operations.

Furthermore, in view of the importance and volume of activities, the ADB Group decided to open a Regional Office in Dakar in 2004; the Office covers not only Senegal, but also The Gambia, Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau. The Office currently operates with staff who are nationals of the countries represented, and with international experts from the headquarters.

I note, with satisfaction, that the strategic orientations of Senegal, which consist in laying special emphasis on infrastructure, food security and regional integration, reinforce those defined in the medium-term strategic plan (2008-2012) of the African Development Bank Group. Lastly, I am convinced that Senegal is on the right emergence track for shared economic growth. Long live cooperation between Senegal and the African Development Bank Group.

Dr. Donald KABERUKA  
President of the African Development  
Bank Group



# Presentation of Senegal

Surface Area : 196.722 km<sup>2</sup>

## Relief-Hydrography

- Flat country with sandy soil and plains not higher than 130 m except on the south-east border towards the Gambia.
- Three rivers cross the country from east to west: Senegal (1700 km), Gambia and Casamance (300 km) to the South.

## Climate and Vegetation

- Dry tropical climate dominated by two seasons: a dry season (November-June) and a rainy season (July-October).
- Three types of vegetation: forest in the south, savannah in the centre and steppe in the north.

## Natural resources

- Fish, Phosphates, Iron, Natural Gas, Marble and Gold

## Main Industries

- Agriculture/Fish Processing/Tourism
- Phosphate mines and fertilizer production
- Oil refining and manufacture of building materials

Senegal is a French-speaking country situated at the westernmost point of West Africa. It has a surface area of 196,722 km<sup>2</sup> largely opening onto the Atlantic Ocean (500 km coastline). The Senegalese coastline is generally flat and sandy. This offers vast opportunities for tourism, reflected in the approximately 60% increase in the number of tourists who visited the country between 2004 and 2008. The Republic of Senegal shares a common border with five countries: Mauritania to the North, Mali to the West, Guinea to the South-East, Guinea Bissau to the South and The Gambia (English-speaking country) which forms a 50 km wide and approximately 300 km long enclave within Senegal, along the Gambia River. Senegal has a dry tropical climate tempered by cool sea breezes. It has two seasons: a dry season (from mid-November to June) and a rainy season, known traditionally as the "hivernage" (from mid-June to early November). Its relief consists mainly of slightly undulating and rugged plains.

Half of the population of Senegal still live in poverty and are concentrated in rural areas. The situation



has deteriorated in urban areas and it is worse in rural areas due to the exogenous shocks experienced by Senegal in the last few years. However, there has been some progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. In the education sector, the gross enrollment ratio was 90.10% in 2008 compared to 79.70% in 2004. In the health sector, the TPI 2 coverage rate was 65% in 2008 compared to 40% in 2005. The proportion of children aged 0-11 months completely immunized rose from 40% in 2004 to 70% in 2008. In terms of water supply and sanitation, the overall rate of access to drinking water in urban areas increased from 91% in 2004 to 98% in 2008, and in rural areas from 64% in 2004 to 73% in 2008. The urban sanitation rate rose from 57% in 2004 to 65.9% in 2008 while the number of people with access to sanitation in rural areas doubled between 2005 and 2008, from 20,500 to 44,450. From the macroeconomic standpoint, performance has been markedly dampened in recent years by exogenous shocks. Growth rates, for example, fell below their historical trend. In contrast, the business environment has continued to improve because of efforts made by the Presidential Investment Council (CPI), notably the lifting of barriers that impeded the start-up and closure of activities, the reduction of registration time in the Trade and Personal Credit Register (RCCM) to 24 hours, the establishment of the Administrative Procedures Facilitation Centre (CFPA) which became operational in July 2006, setting up the Business Creation Support Agency (BCE) within the CFPA which helped reduce the time frame for business start-up procedures from 58 days to 48 hours.





## Message from the Minister of State, Minister of the Economy and Finance, **Mr. Abdoulaye Diop**



**M**y country, Senegal, will in 2009, for the third time, after 1975 and 1992, host the Annual Meetings of the African Development Bank. We are honoured and pleased to host these meetings, which have a topical theme: "Africa and the Financial

Crisis: an Agenda for Action". The entire continent is concerned, given the negative impacts that this international financial crisis will have on African economies.

ADB's concern about this crisis that affects all countries is welcomed by the African member countries, in view of the assistance that the Bank could give to them to cope with future exogenous shocks.

Furthermore, I wish, on behalf of the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister and his Government, and the people of Senegal, to warmly thank all the members of the ADB Board of Directors for selecting Senegal to host the 44th Annual Meeting of the African Development Bank and 35th Annual Meeting of the African Development Fund. It is a mark

of confidence, which we very much appreciate.

I also wish to thank the African Development Bank, which constantly provides assistance to our countries, to Senegal as well as to the rest of the continent, so as to enable them to pursue efforts towards economic and social development for the welfare of our populations.

With Senegal, the Bank has established dynamic cooperation that has diversified over the years, while improving in terms of quality. Indeed, since 1972 when our cooperation started, the Bank has financed 64 national operations in all sectors in Senegal for a total amount of more than CFAF 500 billion. Under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, the ADB has already made considerable efforts in providing external debt relief to Senegal.

Furthermore, I am pleased with the new ADB support strategy for Senegal, which is defined in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and in national sector policies.

I also wish express my appreciation for the opening of a Regional Office in Dakar through which cooperation with the ADB is growing as a result of on-the spot management of financing files so as to increase the disbursement rate.



# Bilateral Cooperation

## 1. Background

Cooperation between Senegal and the African Development Bank Group dates back to October 1972. Since then, Bank Group interventions in Senegal stand at 65 national operations (excluding the private sector) for a cumulative amount, net of cancellations, of UA 688 million (US\$ 1,010 million), equivalent to more than CFAF 523 billion.

The ADB Private Sector Window has financed three operations in Senegal for an amount equivalent to UA 11 million, or CFAF 8.4 billion. Within the last few years, special emphasis has been laid on support to structural reforms to create an enabling environment for business.

As part of its policy to promote economic cooperation and regional integration, the Bank has provided substantial support for multinational operations. To date, Senegal has benefited from some twenty multinational operations for a cumulative amount, net of cancellations, of UA 190 million, equivalent to CFAF 144.7 billion financed primarily from the ADF window. About ten of these operations relate to studies and institutional support. A third of the multinational operations concern interventions in favour of the Senegal River Development Organization (OMVS).

Distribution of interventions by window: 70.7% from the ADF window; 27.3% from the ADB window; 1.7% from the Nigeria Trust Fund window; and 0.3% from the African Water Facility (AWF) window.

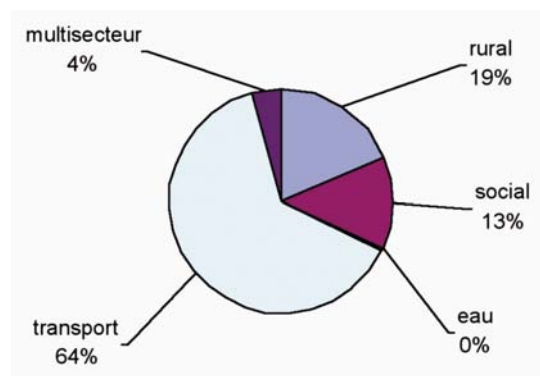
Distribution of interventions by sector: infrastructure sector: 39.4%; social sector: 21.3%; and rural sector: 18.7%.

## 2. Presentation of the ADB Group Active Portfolio in Senegal

### National Projects

As at end March 2009, the ADB Group's active portfolio in Senegal comprised 17 national operations for net commitments of UA 231.4 million, equivalent to CFAF 176.15 billion. The 17 operations are broken down into twelve projects, two studies, two institutional supports and one budget support. The water and sanitation sector comes first with 29.9% of financing, followed by the agriculture (27.4%) and infrastructure (16.7%) sectors.

Figure 1: Breakdown of the Active Portfolio in Senegal by Sector (31 March 2009)



Food security

Table 1: All Ongoing Projects in Senegal (11 March 2009)

N°	Operations	Amount (UA)
<b>Rural Sector</b>		
1	Livestock Support Project - Phase II (PAPEL II)	10 000 000
2	Anambé Rural Development Project (PADERBA)	7 180 000
3	Rural Road Infrastructure Project (PPC/PNIR)	11 852 000
4	Local Small Irrigation Schemes Support Project (PAPIL)	14 310 000
5	Casamance Rural Development Support Project (PADERCA)	20 000 000
	<b>Total Rural Sector</b>	<b>63 342 000</b>
<b>Social Sector</b>		
6	Health Project II (loan)	10 000 000
	Health Project II (grant)	1 350 000
7	Education Project IV (loan)	13 840 000
	Education Project IV (grant)	1 000 000
	<b>Total Social Sector</b>	<b>26 190 000</b>
<b>Water and Sanitation Sector</b>		
8	Dakar City Sanitation Project (PAVD)	11 930 000
9	Rural Water and Sanitation Initiative Programme I (PEPAM I)	25 000 000
10	Rural Water and Sanitation Initiative Programme II (PEPAM II)	30 000 000
11	Ziguinchor Sanitation Study (AWF)	844 816
12	Implementation of PAGIRE in Senegal (AWF)	1 427 603
	<b>Total Water and Sanitation Sector</b>	<b>69 202 419</b>
<b>Infrastructure Sector</b>		
13	Rural Electrification Project	9 580 000
14	Road Maintenance Project (PER)	29 000 000
	<b>Total Infrastructure Sector</b>	<b>38 580 000</b>
<b>Multi-sector / Governance</b>		
15	Department of Statistics Support Project (grant)	1 550 000
16	Cadastral Survey Modernization Support Project (PAMOCA) (grant)	2 500 000
17	Poverty Reduction Strategy Support Project (PASRP)	30 000 000
	<b>Total Multi-sector /Governance</b>	<b>34 050 000</b>
17	<b>Total Senegal Portfolio</b>	<b>231 362 503</b>
<b>Private Sector</b>		
1	Kounouné Thermal Power Plant Project (Senegal)	7.228.371

### Multinational Projects

There are about a dozen integrating projects involving Senegal and other countries of the sub-region (The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau, and Guinea) which are listed in Table 2 below. Almost half of these projects are in the infrastructure sector, which has the largest share of financing.

These ongoing multinational projects, worth more than UA 151 million (equivalent to about CFAF 115 billion), involve several multinational institutions, organizations and structures, in particular OMVG, OMVS and WAEMU. Their objective is to enhance regional integration and the development of infrastructure and public utilities.

Figure 2: Sector Breakdown of Active Multinational Portfolio Concerning Senegal (31 December 2008)

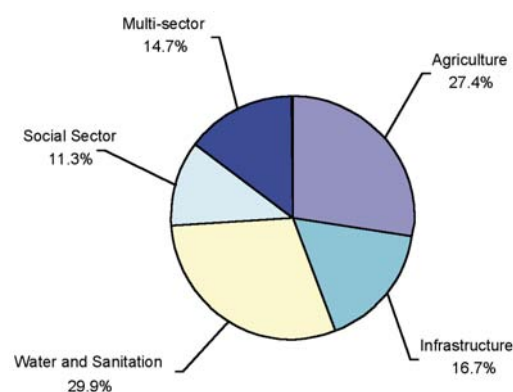


Table 2: Ongoing Multinational Projects Concerning Senegal (11 March 2009)

No.	Operations	Sector	Amount (UA)
	<b>Rural sector</b>		
1	Natural Resources Management Project (OMVG)	Environment.	11 690 000
2	Integrated Management of Invasive Aquatic Weeds (IMIAW) Senegal	Environment.	2 060 000
3	Sustainable Management of Endemic Ruminant Livestock (grant)	Livestock Farming	10 240 000
	Sustainable Management of Endemic Ruminant Livestock (loan Senegal)	Livestock Farming	4 440 000
	<b>Total Rural Sector</b>		<b>28 430 000</b>
	<b>Social Sector</b>		
4	Higher Education Support Project (WAEMU)	Education	20 000 000
	<b>Total Social Sector</b>		<b>20 000 000</b>
	<b>Water and Sanitation Sector</b>		
5	RAOB Project (AWF)	Water	396 657
	<b>Total Water and Sanitation Sector</b>		<b>396 657</b>
	<b>Infrastructure Sector</b>		
6	OMVG Electricity Generation and Transmission Study	Energy	3 450 000
7	Dakar-Bamako Road Corridor Maintenance Programme (loan)	Transport	58 160 000
	Dakar-Bamako Road Corridor Maintenance Programme (grant)	Transport	7 900 000
8	Labé-Sériba-Tambacounda Road Project (loan Senegal)	Transport	20 500 000
	Labé-Sériba-Tambacounda Road Project (WAEMU grant)	Transport	5 580 000
9	Rosso Bridge Study (Senegal River) (FAPA + NEPAD FPPI)	Transport	963 028
10	The Gambia Bridge Study (Gambia River) (NEPAD FPPI)	Transport	194 805
	<b>Total Infrastructure Sector</b>		<b>96 747 833</b>
	<b>Multi-sector / Governance</b>		
11	Reform of WAEMU Payment System	Finance	6 200 000
	<b>Total Multi-sector /Governance</b>		<b>6 200 000</b>
11	<b>Total Multinational Portfolio</b>		<b>151 774 490</b>

### 3 Analysis of Implementation of Operations

The performance of the Bank Group's operations in Senegal is not entirely satisfactory. There are still major challenges to be met at the operational level. These include delays in the study and processing of files, especially as regards procurement and implementation of genuine results-based management underpinned by accountability. The institutionalization of quarterly and annual reviews of the Bank's portfolio in Senegal by Government, the operation of the Dakar Regional Office, and the strengthening of dialogue will help meet these challenges and improve the quality of the portfolio.

### 4. ADB Group's Assistance Strategy over the 2005-2009 Period

The ADB Group's assistance strategy in Senegal for the 2005 – 2009 period is closely linked to the Bank's Medium-Term Strategy and the Senegalese Government's Poverty Reduction and Accelerated Growth Strategy. The objectives of the two pillars of the Bank's strategy of involvement in Senegal over the 2005 – 2009 period are: (i) to improve the business environment so as to promote accelerated growth; and (ii) to strengthen basic infrastructure so as to improve the well-being of the population. The operations financed with ADF XI resources are consistent with this strategy.



Regional integration is a fundamental priority of ADF XI. Accordingly, the Bank Group has designed a new strategy for regional integration. This strategy revolves around three pillars: (i) institutional capacity building and governance; (ii) regionally-oriented physical infrastructure; and (iii) capacity

building for the development of trade and financial integration. The main financial instruments to be used include ADF resources, the ADF multinational operations window, and a number of mechanisms such as the AWF, IPPF, FAPA and other multilateral and bilateral trust funds.

Portfolio of Ongoing Projects as at 11 March 2009 (Amount in UA)

No	Project Name	Approval Date.	Signature Date.	Effectiveness Date.	Date 1st Disburs.	Closure Date	Amount Approved
<b>Rural sector</b>							
1	Livestock Support Project - Phase II (PAPEL )	17/05/2000	14/07/2000	01/02/2002	01/02/2002	30/06/2009	10 000 000
2	Anambé Rural Dev. Support Project (PADERBA)	25/04/2001	26/10/2001	13/02/2002	11/07/2002	31/12/2008	7 180 000
3	Rural Infrastructure Project (PPC/PNIR)	03/04/2002	06/05/2002	04/02/2003	04/02/2003	30/12/2008	11 852 000
4	Local Small Irrig. Schemes Sup. Project (PAPIL)	22/10/2003	18/12/2003	07/09/2004	01/11/2005	31/12/2010	14 310 000
5	Casamance Rural Dev Supp. Project (PADERCA))	19/10/2005	11/11/2005	22/03/2006	03/11/2006	21/12/2012	20 000 000
<b>Total Rural Sector</b>							<b>63 342 000</b>
<b>Infrastructure Sector</b>							
1	Rural Electrification Project	13/10/2004	29/11/2004	08/08/2006	08/08/2006	31/12/2010	9 580 000
2	Road Maintenance Project (PER)	29/06/2005	20/07/2005	21/06/2006	04/09/2006	31/12/2009	29 000 000
<b>Total Infrastructure Sector</b>							<b>38 580 000</b>
<b>Water and Sanitation Sector</b>							
1	Dakar City Sanitation Project (PAVD)	12/07/2001	26/10/2001	22/08/2002	28/01/2004	30/12/2008	11 930 000
2	Rural DWSS Programme (PEPAM)	21/09/2005	26/10/2005	23/01/2006	23/01/2006	31/12/2011	25 000 000
3	Ziguinchor Sanitation Study (AWF)	22/12/2006	25/06/2007	09/08/2007	06/09/2007	31/05/2009	815 689
4	Implementation of PAGIRE in Senegal (AWF)	31/08/2007	10/10/2007	15/05/2008	15/05/2008	30/11/2009	1 378 384
5	Second DWSS Sub-programme (PEPAM II)	18/02/2009					30 000 000
<b>Total Water and Sanitation Sector</b>							<b>69 124 073</b>
<b>Social Sector</b>							
1	Health Project II (loan)	18/06/2003	21/07/2003	22/04/2004	22/04/2004	31/12/2009	10 000 000
1	Health Project II (grant)	18/06/2003	21/07/2003	22/04/2004	22/04/2004	31/12/2009	1 350 000
2	Education Project IV (loan)	25/06/2003	21/07/2003	15/10/2004	15/11/2004	31/12/2009	13 840 000
2	Education Project IV (grant)	25/06/2003	21/07/2003	15/10/2004	15/11/2004	31/12/2009	1 000 000
<b>Total Social Sector</b>							<b>26 190 000</b>
<b>Multi-Sector</b>							
1	Department of Statistics Support Project	12/12/2002	07/02/2003	05/07/2004	05/07/2004	31/12/2008	1 550 000
2	Cadastral Survey Modernization. Support Project (PAMOCA)	22/04/2005	17/05/2005	12/08/2005	12/08/2005	31/12/2009	2 500 000
3	Poverty Reduction. Strategy Support. Project (PASRP)	22/12/2008	22/12/2008	23/12/2008	23/12/2008	31/12/2010	30 000 000
<b>Total Multi-Sector</b>							<b>34 050 000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>							<b>231 286 073</b>



Senegal River Basin Organization



## Rural Sector

The agriculture of Senegal is still predominantly peasant. Its productivity is low and vulnerable to climatic hazards. Progress towards a market-oriented, intensive, diversified and competitive agriculture is hampered by a lack of infrastructure, difficulty in accessing credit, and the decline in soil fertility. Competitiveness is also impeded by complex relations between modern and customary authorities that render access to land difficult. Fishing, which is still a key aspect of the Senegalese family economy, is also suffering from the overexploitation of resources and species, the decline in productivity and the reduction in marine diversity of the coastline.

The agricultural, livestock and fisheries sectors play a key role in the economy of Senegal. The main crops produced are cereals (millet and sorghum, rice) which meet only half of the country's requirements, groundnuts as well as fruits and vegetables, especially in the horticultural zone of Niayes which supplies the city of Dakar with tomatoes and green vegetables, among other fresh products. The agricultural sector employs approximately 70% of the Senegalese population. However, the share of the primary sector in the gross domestic product (GDP) continues to decline. The drop in rainfall and the crisis faced in the groundnut sector, the country's main cash crop, has reduced the contribution of the agricultural sector to less than 20% of the country's GDP.

Since 1978, the Bank has contributed significantly to the development of the rural sector in Senegal by financing about fifteen operations in agriculture, livestock breeding and fisheries for total net commitments of approximately UA 260 million, representing approximately CFAF 195 billion. In March 2009, five rural sector operations were implemented. They constitute nearly a third of commitments of the active portfolio that is more than UA 63 million (about CFAF 48 billion). The last two operations (PAPIL and PADERCA) financed involve improved surface water management aimed at increasing food security and developing rice production in the southern part of the country. The objectives of these projects are similar to those of the Government defined through the National Food Security Support Programme (PNASA). They are also in

line with the Bank's response to the food crisis in Africa. Senegal is also involved in three ongoing multinational operations in the environmental and livestock areas: the Natural Resource Management Project, the Integrated Management of Invasive Aquatic Weeds Project and the Sustainable Endemic Ruminant Livestock Management Project.



Dodji borehole



# Livestock Support Project

## Phase II (PAPEL II)



Dodji drinking trough

ADF Loan Amount: UA 10 million  
(about CFA 7.6 billion)  
Approval Date: 17/5/2000  
Project Area: Louga, Kaolack and Saint-Louis  
Regions

### Executing Agency

Ministry of Livestock  
Management Unit in the Department  
of Livestock  
37 avenue Pasteur, BP 67 Dakar  
Tel.: (221) 821 91 25  
E-mail: laminegueye@hotmail.com

### Objectives

The objective of the livestock support project is to strengthen food security and contribute to poverty reduction. It will help increase meat and milk production, as well as the incomes of the inhabitants of the project area.

### Description

The Project comprises five main components: (i) Development of production systems; (ii) Natural resource development and management; (iii) Restructuring and strengthening of organizations of livestock breeders and agro-livestock breeders; (iv) Credit development, and (v) Project management.

### Expected Outcomes

The main expected outcomes of the project are:  
(i) establishment of a genetic improvement centre;  
(ii) improvement of breeding conditions (health,

feeding, habitat); (iii) setting up a multipurpose management system and a research-development network; (iv) development, rehabilitation and reinforcement of water points; (v) controlling bush fires through the building 1 500 km of fire wall; (vi) management of grazing land; (vii) herd management; (viii) land restoration; (ix) reforestation of 1,500 ha; (x) water pollution control; (xi) reseeding certain herbaceous and woody species; (xii) setting up a multidisciplinary team to promote the participatory approach, coordinate and restructure farmer organizations; (xiii) formation of grassroots village and inter-village committees; (xiv) setting up five service provision centres; (xv) building the managerial capacities of farmer organizations; (xvi) support to community activities; (xvii) milk processing by setting up a private dairy; (xviii) construction of 10 milk collection centres; (xix) setting up sale points and 20 warehouses; (xx) distributing doses of imported zebu semen and doses of Mombéliard and Holstein semen, goat and sheep seed stock on credit; (xxi) construction of cattle night shelters, sheep pens, goat pens with night shelters, haylofts, cowsheds, vaccination pens; (xxii) setting up private veterinary surgeons, livestock and environment assistants, and private inseminators.

### Outcomes Achieved

The livestock support project has helped provide sustainable insemination services through the establishment of a genetic improvement centre and the training of 24 inseminators. The open nucleus breeding system has led to the dissemination of 25 Touabir seed stock which produced 384 offspring including 130 other breeding stock under multiplication. The project



has intensified and modernized breeding infrastructure by supporting the putting in place of 2, 572 intensified mixed crop-cattle farms (EMI) and 1, 133 intensified mixed crop-sheep farms, and by rehabilitating five stockyards and two killing floors. One thousand seven hundred (1,700) village vaccinators were trained and 890 000 local fowls were vaccinated against Newcastle disease. The project also supported credit development by building the capacities of some thirty micro-finance institutions and making resources available through the Agricultural Modernization and Intensification Project (PMIA). This led to a grant of more than CFAF 3.1 billion to numerous livestock breeders.

Sixty-four livestock (64) service buildings were constructed or repaired and equipment provided to 28 services. The capacities of livestock professionals were strengthened by training about 3;400 beneficiaries on various topics, setting up 39 activity and reading centres, training and retraining 39 literacy agents, providing literacy education to more than 3 600 livestock breeders and the emergence of two regional consultative frameworks: OCB-GRN and FOPEL-BA. Such actions have helped develop services provided to producers and revitalized professional organizations.

The Pastoral Water Management Programme has helped develop or rehabilitate 12 boreholes, seven elevated water tanks and related works.

It has also helped install 19 engines and 15 pumps. In a bid to ensure the sustainable management of water facilities, in accordance with the national water policy, 17 associations (ASUFOR) have been set up. As regards the improvement of livestock management, 1 500 km of community fire walls and 17 grazing plots have been set up. One hundred and ten control committees have been set up and equipped, while 73 environmental conservation agents have been trained. The management of natural resources has also been supported through the implementation of 17 plans for the management of livestock units, the distribution of more than 1 400 “ban ak suf” stoves, the reforestation of more than 2, 700 hectares and deferred grazing in 142 hectares.

### **Impact on Development**

The activities carried out led to a significant improvement in zootechnical parameters and additional production of meat and milk, which in six years yielded approximately 44,000 tons of meat and 4.2 million litres of milk. These actions led to a net increase in incomes derived from livestock breeding and an increase in the rate of livestock exploitation from 10% to approximately 16%. Average net margins for dairy EMIs range from CFAF 320,000 to CFAF 1,980,900, depending on the degree of intensification, and about CFAF 330,000 for cattle fattening and CFAF 41,000 for sheep fattening.



Herd of cattle at the Dodji station





# Anambe Rural Development

## Support Project (PADERBA)

ADF Loan Amount: UA 7.18 million  
(approximately CFAF 5.5 billion)  
Approval Date: 25/4/2001  
Closure Date: 31/12/2010  
Project Area: Kolda Region, Anambé Basin

### Executing Agency

Directorate-General of the Agricultural  
and Industrial Development Corporation  
of Senegal (SODAGRI)  
Immeuble FADH – 9th Floor  
Avenue Djilly Mbaye  
Dakar  
Tel.: (221) 821 04 26  
E-mail: sodagri@sentoo.sn  
PADERBA/SODAGRI  
Tel.: (221) 33 997 31 01  
Tel/Fax: (221) 33 997 31 02  
BP 17 Vélingara Senegal

### Objectives

The project sector goal is to help reduce poverty and ensure food security by developing the reclaimed lands of the Anambé Basin and ensuring sustainable increase in agricultural production and incomes. The project seeks to develop and promote agricultural investments in restored areas and neighbouring zones, especially by providing advisory support to rural councils and assistance for the improvement of social infrastructure.

### Description and Expected Outcomes

The project has four components: (i) support to local authorities; (ii) development of production; (iii) support measures; and (iv) project management. The main activities to be carried out as part of PADERBA include: (i) the design and implementation of local development plans (LDP) of seven rural communities (RC) on the basis of diagnostic studies and land use and allotment plans (LUAP); (ii) literacy education and training of rural counsellors and producers (2,000 people); (iii) setting up of a development fund for seven RC for the construction of social infrastructure (schools, huts and health posts, village water points, latrine construction programmes, and village reforestation programme); (iv) improvement of about 100 km



of farm-to-market roads; (v) building the capacities of RC and professional organizations (agro-livestock breeders); (v) revitalization of the development of the 4,180 Anambé large area to attain a cropping intensity rate of 130%; (vi) construction of livestock infrastructure (seven vaccination pens and 25 water points); (vii) support to the development and utilization of 200 ha of small areas for the inhabitants of RC without plots in the large area; and (viii) support for the establishment of a decentralized credit system.

### Outcomes Achieved

The project designed four LDPs and seven LUAPs for partner RC using the participatory approach.

A literacy education programme was developed and 20 classes opened in three languages (Pulaar, Mandingo and Dioula). Eighty-two km of farm-to-market roads were constructed for the seven partner RCs of the Project. The project built and equipped the headquarters of the Federation of Anambé Basin Producers (FEPROBA) and the office of the Producers Savings and Credit Cooperative (MECA). The project revitalized the development of the large area by introducing two planting seasons per year with a cropping intensity of 52%. The project acquired a seed packaging unit and equipped the seed laboratory of the Regional Rural

Development Department (DRDR) of Kolda. It facilitated the setting up of the Department of Inland Fishery and Aquaculture (DPCA) in the Kolda region by putting a vehicle and a motorbike at its disposal and purchasing fishing equipment (dugout canoes, nets, laboratory materials, etc.) for fishermen.

As part of emergency assistance to cope with the food crisis, the Government and Bank agreed in 2008 to use part of the loan resources (UA 1.5 million earmarked for credit activities and the local development fund) to help producers purchase agricultural inputs and equipment.









## Community Feeder Roads Project to Support the National Rural Infrastructure Programme (PPC-PNIR)



ADF Loan Amount: UA 11852 million  
(approximately CFAF 9.05 billion)  
Approval Date: 3/4/2002  
Project Area: Countrywide  
(94 rural communities located in 11 regions  
of Senegal)

### Executing Agency

The project was initially managed by the National Coordination Unit of the National Rural Infrastructure Programme (PNIR) attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. With the completion of PNIR and launching of the National Local Development Programme (PNDL), the project was attached to the Ministry of Decentralization and Regional and Local Authorities under the coordination of the Executive Secretary of PNDL.

PNDL  
BP 6558 – Dakar  
Fax: (221) 33 823 88 35  
E-mail: sambaguyesn@hotmail.com

### Objectifs

The project sector goal is to help reduce poverty and improve living conditions in rural areas, and open up rural communities.

### Description

The project comprises two main components: (i) improvement of community roads; and (ii) project management.

### Expected Outcomes

The objective of the project is to improve some 1,800 km of community roads in 90 rural communities (RC) at the request of their inhabitants and according to the level of service chosen by users. Within this framework, the essential activity of the project will involve building dykes at critical points on roads: culverts, aprons and improvement of difficult sections. The PNDL will reinforce training programmes for RC to assist them in selecting levels of service and on maintenance issues. PNDL will finance detailed engineering, control and supervision of road improvement works as well as technical assistance to RC in the contracting of rural community roads, and ensure environmental monitoring and implement measures to mitigate the possible negative environmental impacts of the project.

The rural community road improvement project will ease access to markets, promote business activities and eventually bring agricultural benefits, more production activities, and an increase in incomes. Improved rural community roads will also create access to social services (education and health) and help settle rural dwellers, while improved access to schools will raise the level of enrolment in rural areas and consequently ameliorate the general level of education and knowledge, guarantor of all sustainable development driven by the rural population.

### Outcomes Achieved

The PPC-PNIR supported 94 RC in the conduct of studies, preparation of bidding documents (BD) and monitoring of rural road works in their

local development plans. Eighty-four out of the 94 signed financing agreements with the project worth more than CFAF 12.6 billion, including more than CFAF 630 million of counterpart funds mobilized by beneficiaries. To date, work has been completed in 84 RC for a 1224.4 km stretch of roads. Populations along the roads grouped together into rural road committees were trained in road and facility management and maintenance, a rural road maintenance guide

was produced and minor equipment put at the disposal of the committees.

### **Impact on Development**

The construction of rural roads has helped ease access to markets and produced positive spin-offs on production activities. Rural roads have also enhanced access to social services and helped settle rural populations.



Meckhé-Baba Garage road reconstruction



# Small Local Irrigation

## Schemes Support Project (PAPIL)

ADF Loan Amount: UA 14.31 million  
(about CFA 10.9 billion)  
Approval Date: 22/10/2003  
Project Area: Eight Departments of the Fatick,  
Kolda and Tambacounda regions

### Executing Agency

Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature,  
Retention Basins and Artificial Lakes  
(Directorate for Retention Basins)  
Project Coordination Unit (CCP)  
Route des Pères Maristes  
BP 45350 Dakar Fann  
Tel.: + 221 33 832 82 71  
Fax: + 221 33 832 82 92  
Email: ccp@papil.org  
Internet site: www.papil.org

### Objectives

The project objective is to contribute to food security through the development of local small irrigation schemes.

### Description

The project comprises three components: (a) sustainable irrigation schemes and pastoral planning; (b) capacity building; and (c) project management. The project seeks to construct more than 120 small flood control irrigation structures and facilities, restore over 2 000 ha of

degraded land and improve the living conditions of the inhabitants of the rural communities concerned.

### Expected Outcomes

The main activities envisaged as part of the implementation of the project are: (i) improvement and extension of existing small irrigation systems in three valleys (280 ha); (ii) recovery of salty land for rice cultivation purposes (2 000 ha); (iii) construction of 21 stock watering ponds; (iv) construction of about 30 different kinds of small structures for retention and utilization of surface water (480 ha); (v) development of 400 ha of marshland for rice cultivation; (vi) development of 10 micro pump irrigation areas (50 ha); (vii) rehabilitation of 105 km of access roads and tracks; (viii) forestation of a 300 ha; (ix) protection by SWC/LPR of 450 ha of land; (x) provision of organizational support and adoption of support measures for 35 RC; (xi) provision of advisory and extension services to 7,000 farms; and (xii) construction of social and economic infrastructure through a self-managed local development fund. The additional production expected from the project with respect to the main crops chosen for the developed lands is estimated at 10,200 tons of rice, 540 tons of corn and 2,060 tons of vegetables and fruit. The additional production from highlands obtained through project support and counseling activities is estimated at 2 000 tons of millet/sorghum.

### Outcomes Achieved

Since implementation started in 2006, the project has rehabilitated five salt dams, constructed two retaining reservoirs, created one pond and developed an area for market-gardening to reclaim about 1 300 ha of land in the Fatick region. In the Kolda region, four retaining structures and one access road have been constructed, which has helped revitalize rice production on 158 ha of land. In the Tambacounda region, one retaining reservoir has been constructed, one structure rehabilitated and more than 80 ha of marshland developed for rice cultivation. The landscape within which these development activities are taking place is estimated at 126 ha. So far, more than 350 ha have been reforested, 215 ha of land restored, 21 km of fire walls built and four



community forests management plans designed. Technical and organizational support has been provided to 116 farmer organizations in three regions; 22 facility management and maintenance committees have been set up and more than 1,800 rice producers and market gardeners trained. The rate of female participation in these activities is 80% in Fatick, 70% in Kolda and 60% in Tambacounda. A seed multiplication programme has been set up in 23 sites with a surface area of 71 ha. Actions to promote livestock farming have been carried out, especially by the construction of four goat sheds and provision of support to some 100 producers involved in bee-keeping, poultry farming, dairy production and cattle fattening. These actions have set the professionalization of sectors in motion through

rural self-promotion. Through support from the World Food Programme (WFP), 449 tons of food was distributed to the population mobilized for labour-intensive works managed by the project.

### **Impact on Development**

The facilities and structures already put in place have helped improve sustainable rice production (about 1 000 tons) and market-gardening (400 tons) to ensure food self-sufficiency in the areas concerned. Output in the developed sites has increased significantly from 0.5-1 ton to 4, and even 6 tons per hectare. The project has led to an increase in sustainable agricultural production and built the capacities of development actors.





Keur Aliou Gueye irrigated perimetre community



# Casamance Rural Development

## Support Project (PADERCA)

ADF Loan Amount: UA 20 million  
(approximately CFAF 15.3 billion)  
Approval Date: 19/10/2005  
Project Area: Ziguinchor and Sédhiou regions

### Executing Agency

Ministry of Agriculture  
PADERCA, Siège ex-SOMIVAC,  
Près du Camp Militaire, BP 1224 Ziguinchor  
Tel.: (221) 33 991 70 34  
E-mail: ccppaderca@yahoo.fr

### Objectives

The objective is to contribute to poverty reduction and revitalization of rural development activities in Casamance. Specifically, the project aims at increasing agricultural production in a sustainable manner.

### Description

The project falls within the framework of the Programme for the Revival of Economic and Social Activities in Casamance (PRAESC) set up by the Government and supported by the donor community which intends to support initiatives to restore peace in the area. Envisaged to take period of five years, the project seeks to support rural development by focusing its interventions on safeguarding and developing productive capital (water, land and forests) which are at present under serious threat. It will adopt a participatory planning approach to develop some 15 000 ha of arable land, build the capacities of farmer organizations, in particular female organizations, as well as promote the professionalization of production sectors and also provide special support for social infrastructure.

The project has three components: (a) Natural resource conservation and development; (b) Local development and capacity building; and (c) Project management.

### Expected Outcome

The main activities envisaged under PADERCA are: (i) protection and development of about 35 rice valleys threatened by salt (13 500 ha); (ii)



Rice field

intensification of agro-pastoral activities through better surface water control covering some 1 000 ha (marshland, ponds, market gardens, orchards, etc.); (iii) protection and conservation of the natural environment (500 ha of forest, 1 000 ha of mangrove, 200 km of fire walls, 800 ha of land treated using erosion-control techniques); (iv) provision of organizational support and attendant measures to more than 500 village committees and farmer groups; (v) advisory support and extension actions in more than 14,000 farms; (vi) support for the structuring and organization of various production sectors; and (vii) construction/rehabilitation and equipment of 180 classrooms and 16 health posts.

## Outcomes Achieved

The project helped establish the baseline situation of the natural environment in lower and middle Casamance by producing and analyzing land-use maps for 1985, 1993 and 2006 using satellite imaging. A database on salt valleys and existing facilities was also developed. As part of the development component, seven valleys including one with a surface area of 488 ha are now protected. In total, nearly 1 100 ha of land is protected and is being reclaimed as part of the initial programme. The construction of 175 overflow spillways in 34 valleys to protect 3 012 ha has been initiated.

As part of natural resource regeneration, some 410 ha of land were reforested, 500 ha of mangrove regenerated and more than 80 km of fire walls put in place. Three forests with a total surface area of 1, 672 ha are now under community management after they were

declared a deferred grazing area in the Sédhiou region.

The project has helped set up and train 17 valley management and maintenance committees, 50 producer organizations grouping together 300 growers, 13 market-garden groups comprising 643 members 570 of whom are women. These different groups have been organized and have received extension and counseling support. The project has designed tools to monitor gender mainstreaming in the implementation of the project.

## Impact on Development

To date, the project has helped protect nearly 1, 100 ha in valleys and restore more than 900 ha of land through participatory programming. It has also strengthened farmer organizations in intervention sites in order to ensure improved management of infrastructure and facilities put in place.





Senegal River Basin Organization

Senegal



## Project for the Integrated Management of Invasive Aquatic Weeds in West Africa (PGIAAPAO)

ADF Grant Amount: UA 2.06 million  
(about CFAF 1.6 billion)  
Approval Date: 22/9/2004  
Project Area: Saint Louis Region

### Executing Agency

Ministry of the Environment, the Protection of Nature, Retention Basins and Artificial Lakes  
Administrative Building  
BP 4055 Dakar  
Tel.: (221) 33 865 19 85  
Fax: (221) 33 822 21 80/(221) 860 37 86  
E mail: okapiba@yahoo.fr



### Objectives

The objective of this multinational project is to control the spread of aquatic adventitious plants and minimize their residual effects. The project will promote the sustainable management of natural resources, in particular water resources, to maximize their contribution to social, economic and environmental development.

### Expected Outcomes

The project seeks to reduce plant density on the Senegal River by 25%, sensitize and mobilize between 18 000 and 36 000 people in communities along the river on water management, organize five inter-village committees and provide them with power-operated boats and manual tools, set up 15 demonstration plots (1 ha/plot), train 300 producers on composting and market-garden techniques, clean a surface area of 60 000 ha by weed cutting, and replenish river fish resources.

### Outcomes Achieved

The project has helped organize and equip five inter-village committees with power-operated boats allowing the manual removal of 20 ha of typha. More than 250 people from Diama Yalar to Débi Diguët were sensitized and 20 producers trained in weed cutting techniques and the enhancement of aquatic plants. Mechanical weed cutting will begin in 2009.

### Impact on Development

The first actions helped improve the sensitization of the populations on the possibilities of managing harmful aquatic weeds through group participation.





## Social Sector



The Government's determination to strengthen the human capital stock through poverty reduction, strengthening of the educational system and improvement of health status has, in the last few years, led to the allocation of more resources to the educational and health sectors.

In 2000, Senegal started implementing the Ten-year Education and Training Programme (TETP) which sets out the Government's orientations in the area of education to 2010. The programme which marks a new phase in the development of the educational system was initiated by the State in collaboration with technical and financial partners, including the Bank Group, civil society, educational institutions and agencies, to stimulate the quantitative and qualitative development of the educational and training system. The implementation of the programme enabled the Senegalese educational system, which is a major thrust in the fight against poverty, to make remarkable progress with regard to access to education. The educational level has improved in recent years, especially with regard to primary education. However, secondary and higher education is still beset by numerous problems which have resulted in high dropout rates. The population growth rate estimated at 2.5% also exerts high pressure on the national educational system and requires, each year, an increase in school inputs.

The goals for the social sector set out in the National Health Development Plan (NHDP) are fully consistent with those of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The objectives of the programmes implemented in the first phase of the NHDP, including the Health I Project financed by the Bank, were to promote access to social and health services for the poor by: (i) improving access by the poor to health services; (ii) developing community-based health services; and (iii) improving hygiene and sanitation in rural and peri-urban areas. Despite progress recorded, there was still inadequate infrastructure and poor service quality, particularly in poor and isolated areas with inadequate resources for medical evacuation. To address this problem, the Bank, in 2003, approved the financing of the second phase of the "Health" Project which more specifically targets the Matam and Tambacounda regions and seeks to build many facilities to help increase health coverage, improve the quality of health services and combat diseases (malaria, STIs/HIV/AIDS, etc.).

The Bank Group has been involved in the social sector in Senegal for several decades. So far, it has financed some ten operations in this sector, including four education and two health projects. The total amount granted thus far to the sector is about CFAF 58 billion. The Poverty Reduction Project completed in 2006 helped improve the living conditions of the underprivileged groups including women, youths, and disabled and elderly persons. The active portfolio currently comprises two projects in the social sector: the Education IV Project and the Health II Project. The objective of these two Bank operations in support of human development is to promote equity in access to social services by specifically targeting girls and people residing in geographically disadvantaged areas.



# National Health

## Development Plan Support Project

### (Health Project II)

ADF Loan Amount: UA 10 million  
(about CFAF 7.6 billion)  
ADF Grant Amount: UA 1.35 million  
(about CFAF 1.13 billion)  
Approval Date: 18/6/2003  
Project Area: Matam, Tambacounda, Fatick  
and Kaolack Regions

#### Executing Agency

Ministry of Health and Health Prevention  
Rue Aimé Césaire, Fann Résidence  
NHDP Support and Monitoring Unit (CAS/PNDS)  
Tel.: (221) 33 869 42 74 – 33 869 42 77  
Fax: (221) 33 869 42 04 – 33 869 42 49  
E-mail: ngdrame@yahoo.fr

#### Objectives

The goal of the project sector is to help improve the health status of the population in general and that of mother and child in particular. The specific objectives of the project are: (i) to improve health coverage; and (ii) to reduce morbidity and mortality due to reproductive health problems, early childhood diseases, malaria and STIs/HIV/AIDS.

#### Description

The project has three components: (i) strengthening of health coverage; (ii) improvement of the quality of health services and disease control (malaria, IMCI, STIs/HIV/AIDS); and (iii) project management.

The improvement of health infrastructure coverage targets two administrative regions (Matam and Tambacounda), at the level of the district, regional hospital and regional health administration. The first level of intervention includes the construction and equipment of peripheral health facilities in the regions of Matam (districts of Ranérou and Kanel) and Tambacounda (district of Kanel). The second level of intervention includes the construction and equipment of a regional hospital at Matam. The third level of intervention includes the construction and equipment of the Matam medical region, including its auxiliary services. The project will thus improve the geographical accessibility of health services by the populations through the

construction and equipment of 14 health posts, two health centres, a regional hospital, a medical region, a regional blood bank, a regional drug store, a regional training centre, three call centres and an anonymous voluntary screening centre.



Kafrine health centre pharmacy

#### Outcomes Achieved

The project will help improve the health status of the population of Senegal in general and particularly that of 1.3 million youths and 540 000 women of childbearing age in the four intervention regions. At sector level, the project will help reduce the maternal and infant-child mortality rate (projected respectively at 450 per 100 000 live births and 72 per thousand). It will also: (i) develop community activities in the four target regions to improve the health of the populations; (ii) improve the maintenance system; and (iii) strengthen the capacities of community workers (traditional midwives and birth attendants, health committees) and medical and paramedical staff in target areas and at the national level.

## Outcomes Achieved

The project has helped train quality personnel including six physicians on leadership in safe motherhood, five physicians in emergency obstetric care (conduct of caesarean section), 30 midwives in echography, 100 midwives and 400 nurses in basic emergency obstetric care and perinatal health, two medical specialists in gynecology and obstetrics, two circulating nurses, two theatre nurses and one anesthetist. The project has also provided graduate training for eight senior technicians, one biomedical engineer and two building engineers, and 500 delivery kits to all health posts, strengthened the capacity of 400 traditional midwives and birth attendants on pregnancy assistance, childbirth and management of newborn infants. Hundreds of talks and sensitization meetings have been organized on priority health themes through NGOs.

To-date, eight health posts with maternities have been constructed and are operational, including five in Ranérou and three in Kédougou. A referral health centre has been constructed in the Ranérou health district (district hospital). The construction of the Matam hospital is expected to begin during the second half of 2009.

The project has helped implement a vast logistics programme which facilitates supervision, medical evacuation and immunization programmes: 22 trail bikes used for supervision purposes, three equipped four-wheel drive ambulances, five off-road vehicles for supervision purposes, 15 power-operated boat ambulances and two equipped high-speed power-operated boats for supervision purposes in insular zones (Matam and Fatick), 18 cold chains for health posts, medical regions, health centres and office automation equipment for all medical regions and health districts.

## Impact on Development

In conjunction with other development partners, this project has helped facilitate access to hard-to-reach areas. Overall, there has been a significant reduction in the maternal mortality rate in hard-to-reach areas, and in medical evacuations with improvements in health coverage. Further, surgical units and surgical teams have become operational, and hundreds of caesarean sections and echographic examinations are now carried out by service providers.



Kaffrine health centre





# Education Project IV

ADF Loan Amount: UA 13.84 million  
(about CFAF 10.6 billion)  
ADF Grant Amount: UA 1 million  
(about CFAF 765 million)  
Approval Date: 25/6/2003  
Closure Date: 31/12/2009  
Project Area: Territory of Senegal  
with four priority regions  
(Diourbel, Kaolack, Louga and Matam)

## Executing Agency

Ministry of Education in charge of Pre-School,  
Elementary and Intermediate Education  
Department of Planning and Educational  
Reform (DPRE)  
Education IV Project  
Address: 03 Rue Dardanelles, Dakar  
Senegal  
Tel/Fax: (221) 823 85 32  
E-mail: ngoyader2000@yahoo.fr

## Objectives

The project sector goal is to contribute to poverty reduction by improving access to basic social services, particularly access to quality education and training. The specific project objectives are: (i) to develop intake capacities of the educational system, especially at the elementary, intermediate and secondary education levels; (ii) to improve the conditions of teaching and learning in elementary, intermediate

and secondary schools; and (iii) to build the managerial capacities of the educational system.

The project seeks to improve the quality of teaching and internal efficiency of the educational system through well-trained teaching, pedagogic support and control staff. It will help reduce inequalities between girls and boys in terms of access and school retention, equity in access across regions, rural and urban areas.

## Description and Expected Outcomes

The project comprises the following four components: (i) expanding access to education; (ii) improving the quality of education; (iii) building the managerial capacities of the educational system; and (iv) providing project implementation support.

The project will help to expand access to education through the construction and equipment of 400 classrooms for elementary education, which represents 20 000 additional enrolments for primary education, four proximity high schools, each with a student capacity of 1 000, and four intermediate secondary schools, each with 600 places. The project will support public awareness campaigns to promote the enrolment of girls and reduce gender and regional disparities. To build the capacities of those responsible for the management of the educational system at the decentralized level, the project will finance intensive training in planning, education management and monitoring of 200 officers of academic inspectorates and divisional inspectorates of education, as well as the training of 3 000 heads of elementary schools in quality management, administration and control.

The project plans to finance a series of activities aimed at improving the physical environment of schools (construction of latrines, water points, etc.), the acquisition of 100 000 school textbooks, the putting in place of 20 school libraries, the training and retraining of teachers for elementary, intermediate, secondary and technical education (3 000 teachers, 14 teachers delegated as school inspectors, 60 teachers delegated as inspectors of discipline and 32 teachers delegated as inspectors of technical education). Support will be given to elementary and secondary schools



High school girls

to finance educational projects likely to improve the quality of education. The planned actions will, together with other ongoing interventions, help increase the overall enrolment rate (projected rate of 90% in 2008) and reduce the repeater and dropout rates in the system.

### **Outcomes Achieved**

So far, the project has helped construct three high schools in Kaolack, Saint-Louis and M'Backé regions, and initiated the construction of 400 classrooms in the elementary education and 80 classrooms in the general intermediate and secondary education (GISE).

As part of the campaign to sensitize the population on the school enrolment of girls, the project has financed an action plan for their retention in school and for educational reinforcement lessons to improve school performance among girls.

The project has helped acquire 400 000 elementary school textbooks and has reprinted 590 000 textbooks. To date, 4 442 teachers have received training and 83 inspectors, including 14 school inspectors (IVS), 10 inspectors of technical education, 47 inspectors of general intermediate

and secondary education (GISE) and 10 inspectors of elementary and secondary education (EPS) have also been trained. Furthermore, 40 training modules have been developed and stabilized; 121 school projects, 20 ETFP establishment projects and 49 GISE establishment projects have been financed.

The project has also financed malaria and HIV/AIDS prevention, information and sensitization campaigns and trained 270 instructors, 50 teachers and 37 lead teachers on these themes.

### **Impact on Development**

The improvement of the quality of learning through the acquisition of teaching aids and provision of school textbooks has helped teachers and pupils in the four regions concerned to strengthen their knowledge-acquisition tools thereby improving the performance of the educational system.

Secondary school enrolment has increased steadily with the construction and equipping of new high schools and excellent learning conditions as more school textbooks and better trained and supervised teachers are now available.



High school girls



Mbacké high school





## Water and Sanitation sector



Senegal has a relatively significant surface and ground water resource potential, with available renewable resources estimated at 4,747 m<sup>3</sup>/inhabitant/year. This largely exceeds the water scarcity benchmark indicator of 1,000 m<sup>3</sup>/inhabitant/year. In view of the multiple uses and differing distribution of water in the year and over the national territory, an integrated water resource management approach was initiated in 2004, and an integrated water resource management action plan (GIRE) validated in September 2007 primarily, to improve knowledge and planning of water resources. The implementation of this plan was supported by the Bank Group through the African Water Facility (AWF).

In the urban areas, access to drinking water is generally high with 98% of households having access to drinking water in 2007. In rural areas, 72.4% of the rural population has access to drinking water. This rate is considered as "reasonable", as defined by WHO/UNICEF and retained for MDGs. The rural water development projects initiated some 30 years ago in Senegal have, to date, helped build about 1,300 power-operated boreholes, 1 500 boreholes equipped with manual pumps and more than 4 600 modern wells. The rate of access of urban

households to sanitation was 64% in 2007, while in rural areas, only 17% of rural households have one of the excreta disposal systems, nearly a third of rural households have no excreta disposal system, and household sewage disposal systems do not exist.

The interventions of development partners in the drinking water and sanitation sector are implemented as part of the Millennium Drinking Water and Sanitation Programme (PEPAM) designed in 2005. This is a joint global practical framework that seeks to contribute to the achievement of the MDGs in the sector. In the last few years, the Bank has worked through the Dakar Sanitation Programme completed in December 2008. This effort particularly helped expand the wastewater treatment plant and restructure the network for the sanitation of developed plots. The PEPAM-ADB Sub-programme currently being implemented in Louga, Kolda and Ziguinchor regions has helped build more than thirty new boreholes. The African Development Fund approved the second phase of the programme worth approximately CFAF 23 billion in February 2009, thereby, confirming the operational priority henceforth given by the Bank to the water and sanitation sector.





## Dakar Sanitation Project (PAVD)

ADF Loan Amount: UA 11.93 million  
(about CFAF 9.1 billion)  
Approval Date: 12/7/2001  
Project Area: Cambérène and Parcelles  
Assainies (Dakar)

### Executing Agency

Ministry of Town Planning, Housing, Urban  
Water Management, Public Hygiene and  
Sanitation  
National Sanitation Office (ONAS)  
BP 13428 Grand Yoff - Dakar  
Tel.: (221) 832 3533/3534  
E-mail: onas@telecomplus.sn

### Objectives

The sector goal of the project is to contribute to improving the health, environmental and socio-economic conditions of the Senegalese population. The project will help meet the quantitative and qualitative sanitation needs of the population in the urban and peri-urban areas of Dakar by the year 2010 by: (i) improving the collection and treatment of domestic wastewater; (ii) increasing domestic wastewater treatment capacity; and (iii) ensuring the institutional building of the National Sanitation Authority of Senegal.

### Description

The proposed project comprises the following main components: (i) extension of the wastewater treatment plant; (ii) restructuring of the domestic wastewater pumping system in Parcelles Assainies; (iii) information, education and communication (IEC) programme; (iv) works study, supervision and control; (v) project management; and (vi) institutional support. The project intends to increase the wastewater collection and disposal capacity from 9 500 m<sup>3</sup>/day to 30 000 m<sup>3</sup>/day.

### Expected Outcomes

The main planned facilities within the framework of its implementation are: (i) constructing a 20,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day capacity wastewater treatment system; (ii) constructing six new pumping plants and rehabilitating three others in the Parcelles



Assainies neighbourhood; (iii) conducting an organizational study and setting up of an archiving and database system; and (iv) implementing an IEC programme.

### Outcomes Achieved

The planned work for the extension of the wastewater treatment plant and restructuring of the network for the sanitation of Parcelles Assainies has been carried out. This has helped improve the socio-economic, health and hygienic conditions of residents of Parcelles Assainies, Cambérène and surroundings areas as well as a very large part of Dakar. On 11 February 2009, the Minister of State, Minister of Town Planning, Housing, Urban Water Management, Public Hygiene and Sanitation, H.E. Oumar Sarr, commissioned the Cambérène Wastewater Treatment Plant.

The project has helped salvage the whole network of Parcelles Assainies with the rehabilitation of

one pumping station, construction of seven new pumping stations as well as the setting up of twelve km of networks in all the units of Parcelles Assainies. It has raised the secondary treatment capacity of STEP from 9 000 m<sup>3</sup>/day to 17,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day. The extension, which has provided STEP of Cambérène with a very efficient computerized supervision tool thus helping to raise the level of treatment of domestic wastewater collected, contributes to the conservation of the marine ecosystem into which the water is emptied.

### **Impact on Development**

It should be noted that as a result of the extension work, the Cambérène plant has since November 2008 been treating wastewater produced by more than 300,000 people compared to only 159,000 people previously. One hundred and ninety-eight thousand people have benefitted from an efficient wastewater collection network since the completion of work in Parcelles Assainies. This will help improve their health and sanitary conditions.



Cambérène used water treatment facility



## Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative Project (PEPAM-ADB Sub-Programme)

ADF Loan Amount: UA 29 million  
(approximately CFAF 22.1 billion)  
Approval Date: 21/9/2005  
Project Area: Louga, Kolda and Ziguinchor  
Regions

### Executing Agency

Ministry of Rural Water Management and  
National Hydrographic Network  
PEPAM Management Unit  
Millennium Drinking Water Supply and  
Sanitation Programme (PEPAM)  
Villa No. 36 Cité Fort B – Route des Pères  
Maristes – Hann  
BP 47316  
Dakar Senegal  
Tel.: (221) 33 859 04 99  
Fax: (221) 33 832 14 34  
E-mail: [projeau@orange.sn](mailto:projeau@orange.sn)  
Internet site: [www.pepam.gouv.sn](http://www.pepam.gouv.sn)

### Objectives

The project objective is to improve drinking water and family sanitation services in 240 rural localities of the three intervention regions,



Water point

and collective sanitation services in 60 rural communities within the regions. Based on the objectives of this country programme, drinking water supply and sanitation rates are expected to be between 82% and 59% respectively for more areas in the year 2015.

### Description

The launching sub-programme financed by the Bank comprises the following three components: (i) development of basic DWSS infrastructure; (ii) institutional support to structures involved in the sub-programme; (iii) sub-programme coordination and management.

### Expected Outcomes

The main planned facilities in the sub-programme are: (i) construction of 17,100 new family latrines and washtubs equipped with washstands; (ii) construction of 477 new multi-compartment latrines in village public infrastructure (markets, schools, health centres and other public places); (iii) training of 151 bricklayers and 169 primary school teachers; (iv) installation of 400 female relays for village hygiene; (v) construction of 27 new boreholes and rehabilitation of 52 old ones; (vi) construction of 85 new DWS systems, including elevated water tanks to serve approximately 240 villages; (vii) supply and installation of 86 pumping units (engines and pumps); (viii) electrification of 30 boreholes; (ix) putting in place of 9 050 individual connections; (x) installation of 750 distribution and 178 production meters; (xi) establishment, organization and training of 178 associations of borehole users (ASUFORs) in the management and maintenance of water points; (xii) training of 178 managers of ASUFORs and borehole operators; and (xiii) conduct of training, organization and sensitization campaigns in about 240 villages in the three regions (Louga, Ziguinchor and Kolda) of the sub-programme. The implementation of these operations will help meet water and sanitation infrastructure needs of some 800,000 people located in three regions (Louga, Ziguinchor and Kolda), including 183 000 people directly concerned by drinking water, 172 000 by family sanitation (approximately 17 100 households) and the entire population by collective sanitation systems.

### Outcomes Achieved

As at 31 March 2009, the project had constructed 32 new boreholes and rehabilitated 39 existing ones, constructed 38 new DWS facilities and networks and extended 43 DWS facilities. It has produced more than 3 200 individual connections and constructed 168 and 3 669 public and family latrines. These facilities were accompanied by social engineering, sensitization and training, which resulted in setting up 178 ASUFORs, training 400 female relays, 151 artisanal masons, 140 primary school teachers and 178 borehole operators. So far, the facilities have helped provide drinking water to 103 000 more people and sanitation access to 36 700 people.

Given the strong performance, the African Development Bank approved, in February 2009, UA 30 million (approximately CFAF 22.9 billion) for the second phase of the project, in the southern part of the country. Implementation should begin during the second half of 2009.

### Impact on Development

The project has already significantly improved the rate of drinking water and sanitation supply, reinforced the involvement of women in the management of water and sanitation facilities, and developed the private sector in the various areas of intervention.





Rural women



## Infrastructure Sector

A landmark achievement is the construction of the new airport, the construction of a motorway to decentralize economic activities outside Dakar and its peripheries, and development of an industrial pole in Diamniadio comprising the so-called “Millennium” platform located 30 kilometres from Dakar. To meet the challenge of investing in the infrastructure sector while maintaining budgetary balance, the Senegalese Government formed partnerships to attract private funds. Such orientation has already been adopted in the energy and road sectors, but the outcomes are still relatively modest. In the energy sector, the AfDB is currently financing the Rural Electrification Project to open up the market to a private operator by granting a concession in Kébémér, Louga and Linguère.

Senegal has a multimodal transport system, including road, rail, maritime, river and airline networks. Despite this diverse potential, the transport sector is confronted with a series of constraints, in particular the low level of services provided in the road sub-sector and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure. The Government's transport strategy is underpinned, inter alia, by the Third Transport Sector Programme (PST3) to which the Bank is a party through the Road Maintenance Project approved in June 2005 and implemented by the Autonomous Road Works Agency (AATR).

Major challenges are also faced at the level of the sub-region, in particular with the construction of road corridors between Senegal, Mauritania and The Gambia, and hydroelectric projects implemented by the Senegal River Development Organization (OMVS) and programmed by the Gambia River Basin Development Organization (OMVG). For more than three decades now the Bank Group has contributed greatly to the financing of major infrastructure projects implemented by OMVS through the construction and equipment of the Diama and Manantali dams, and by OMVG through various actions to promote



regional integration. The Bank is currently a party to studies for the construction of bridges over the Senegal and the Gambia Rivers and contributes to the financing of the multinational road projects initiated under the aegis of WAEMU concerning the Dakar-Bamako corridors via the South and Dakar-Conakry. All these actions confirm the priority that the Bank gives to investments to promote regional integration supported by the ADF multinational operations window.

So far, the infrastructure sector receives the largest share of financing provided by the Bank to Senegal with net commitments of about UA 260 million (approximately CFAF 195 billion) which were used mainly for the development of road and electricity networks, as well as the construction and operation of many public and industrial facilities. On the whole, the Bank's commitment in favour of infrastructure has led to the development of other sectors and increased access to basic services for the underprivileged segments of the population. It also confirms the priority given by the Bank, under ADF XI, to the infrastructure sector in the broadest sense of the word, by targeting, in particular, private sector development and economic integration.





# Rural Electrification Project

ADF Loan Amount: UA 9.58 million  
(about CFAF 7.3 billion)  
Approval Date: 13/10/2004  
Project Area: Louga Region, Louga,  
Kébémér and Linguère Departments

## Executing Agency

Ministry of Energy  
Senegal Rural Electrification Agency (ASER)  
Ex Camp Lat Dior, BP 11 131  
Dakar  
Tel.: (221) 849 47 12  
Fax: (221) 849 47 20,  
E-mail: aser@aser.sn

## Objectives

The project sector goal is to improve the living conditions of the rural population so as to reduce poverty. Its specific objectives are to increase the access of the rural populations of Louga Region to electricity, and to improve the managerial capacity of the structures of the sub-sector.

## Description

The main components of the project are: (i) concession; (ii) institution building; and (iii) project management. The main expected outcomes of

the project include: 1,091 km of medium voltage (MV) and low-voltage (LV) distribution networks, 104 MV/LV transformer stations, six thermal power plants, 5 243 connections, 177 photovoltaic systems, 104 batteries with eight recharge modules, construction and equipping of ASER offices, conduct of an institutional study for the National Energy Department (DNE) and infrastructure and equipment of the concession holder.

Senegal has been divided into 18 CERs and a Local Electrification Plan (LEP). The Bank-financed project involves two concessions, namely Kébémér-Louga and Linguère which were grouped together to represent sufficient profitability and attract the private sector.

## Expected Outcomes

The project will help improve the socio-economic conditions of the inhabitants of Louga Region, reduce rural-urban migration and eliminate disparities in treatment between cities and rural areas.

## Outcomes Achieved

The selection of the concession holder and bidding process was delayed. The first activity will begin at end 2009.



Energy sector strengthening





# Road Maintenance Project (PER)

ADF Loan Amount: UA 29 million  
(approximately CFAF 22.1 billion)  
Approval Date: 29/6/2005  
Project Area: Kaolack, Ziguinchor, Kolda  
and Tambacounda Regions

## Executing Agency

Ministry of Infrastructure, Equipment,  
Land Transport and ICTs (MIETTTICs)  
Autonomous Road Works Agency (AATR)  
Tel.: (221) 869 07 51  
Fax: (221) 864 63 50  
Rue David Diop X Rue F  
BP 25242 Dakar – Fann  
E-mail: indiaye@aatr.sn

## Objectives

The sector goal of the project, an integral part of the Transport Sector Programme No. 2 (TSP 2), is to improve the overall functioning of the transport system so as to sustain economic growth and reduce poverty. More specifically, the aim of road rehabilitation works is to improve the level of service of roads concerned, reduce transportation costs on the roads and improve access to basic services.

## Description

The project comprises three key components: (i) road works, (ii) institutional support, and (iii) project management.

## Expected Outcomes

The expected outcomes of the project are: (i) rehabilitation of 116 km of surfaced roads in Kaolack and Kolda Regions; rehabilitation of 338 km of earth roads through periodic maintenance in Diourbel, Thiès, Fatick, Kaolack, St. Louis and Kolda Regions; (ii) building of 28 km of reinforced road between Oussouye, Mlomp, Elinkine and Djironaït; (iii) rehabilitation of the 640 metre-long Emile Badiane Bridge in Ziguinchor; (iv) training of 20 MIETTTMI officials; (v) sensitization of 300 000 people on road safety, environmental protection and HIV/AIDS in the priority intervention zone (ZIP); and (vi) rebuilding and protection of two schools in Kavil and Keur Socé on the Kavil-Keur Madiavel road. The roads will have a 6 to



Construction site

7.2 m wide bituminous concrete surface and two 1.50 m wide shoulders each. The earth roads will be resurfaced and widened, according to national standards (4 to 6 m wide pavement). All the necessary water works including parking areas in major towns crossed by roads will be carried out. The project will help open up more than 80 urban and rural localities.

## Outcomes Achieved

Road works were initiated in December 2007 and the present implementation rate is approximately 50% as follows: (i) periodic maintenance works on 116 km of surfaced roads: Lot 1 corresponding to 86 km (Kavil-Madiabel - 25 km; Kaolack-Passy - 18 km; and Kaolack-Ndoffane - 43 km) with an implementation rate of 35%, while Lot 2 corresponding to 30 km between Tanaf and Gouloumbou (Dabo-Diaobé) has been completed (100%); (ii) periodic maintenance works on 338 km of earth roads:

Lot 1 (Diourbel-Thiès-Saint Louis – 101 km) entirely completed; Lot 2 (Thiès-Kaolack – 56 km) entirely completed and Lot 3 (Kolda – 179 km) with a current implementation rate of 45%. In Ziguinchor Region, the rate of rehabilitation of the Oussouye-Mlomp-Elinkine and Mlomp-Djiromailt roads is 25% while a call for bidding call has been published for the rehabilitation of the Emile Badiane Bridge over the Casamance River with State financing. Work on this bridge has not yet been launched.

### **Impact on Development**

The project has produced many social and economic benefits and increased access to primary education and medical services, and revived agro-pastoral activities and transportation of marketable produce, leading to a marked improvement in access to primary education and medical services, and revived agro-pastoral activities and transportation of marketable produce.





## Multi-Sector



Since 1987 the Bank Group has financed about ten operations relating to institutional support, structural adjustment or budget support worth a little more than UA 140 million (approximately CFAF 105 billion). Three operations are currently being implemented, related to the modernization of cadastral services, strengthening of the Department of Forecasts and Statistics as well as budget support. The budget support amount of UA 30 million (about CFAF 23 billion) was approved

in December 2008 and implemented by the Poverty Reduction Strategy Support Programme that seeks to strengthen public finance management and improve the business environment. The programme is in line with the first pillar of the Bank Group's assistance strategy outlined in the 2005-2009 Country Strategy Paper (CSP) and also corresponds to the first thrust of the Poverty Reduction Strategy adopted by the Government of Senegal for the 2006-2010 period.





# Department of Statistics

## Support Project

ADF Grant Amount: UA 1.55 million  
(about CFAF 1.2 billion)  
Approval Date: 12/12/2002  
Project Area: Dakar

### Executing Agency

Ministry of the Economy and Finance  
National Agency for Statistics and  
Demography  
Department of Forecasts and Statistics  
Support Project Implementation Unit  
Poverty Reduction Programme Monitoring  
Unit/ADB  
Rue 64 x 37 Résidence Soda Guèye Fallou  
Tel.: (221) 823 52 01/823 52 06  
Fax: (221) 823 51 99  
E-mail: kniang6@hotmail.com

### Objectives

The project objective is to contribute to the improvement of socio-economic information for efficient decision-making by public and private actors and for improved monitoring of the implementation of poverty reduction programmes.

### Description

The project has three components: (i) capacity building for coordination, generation and dissemination of economic, financial and social information of DPS; (ii) strengthening of the PRSP implementation mechanism; (iii) strengthening of the Project Implementation Unit.

### Expected Outcomes

The expected outcomes include development of data processing and statistics master plans, establishment of a PRSP monitoring and evaluation system, and institutional capacity building.

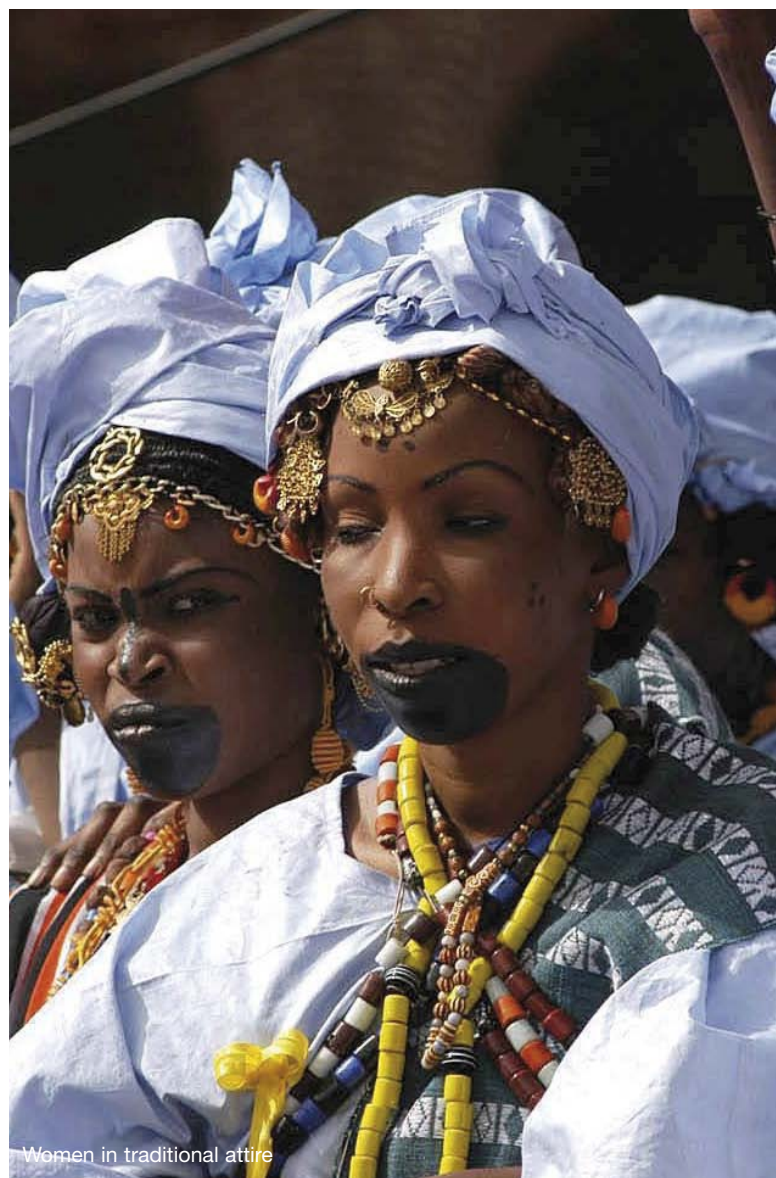
### Outcomes Achieved

The capacities of the National Agency for Statistics and Demography (ANSD) have been strengthened through the procurement of data-processing equipment and software and office equipment, as well as targeted training (sampling

procedures, data processing and analysis techniques, modelling and forecasting, national accounting) and study trips. The project has developed the statistical and data processing master plan and strengthened the implementation of the PRSP 1 in four regions of Senegal and the PRSP 2 in 11 regions, and developed PRSP indicators.

### Impact on Development

The project has helped to ensure progress in establishing a stable and better coordinated national statistical system which more effectively covers users' needs.



Women in traditional attire



# Cadastral Survey Modernization

## Support Project (PAMOCA)

ADF Grant Amount: UA 2.5 million  
(approximately CFAF 1.9 billion)  
Approval Date: 22/4/2005  
Project Area: Dakar

### Executing Agency

Ministry of Economy and Finance  
Directorate-General of Taxation  
and State Lands (DGID)  
PAMOCA Implementation Unit  
Bloc fiscal 31  
rue Thiong X Vincent Dakar  
Tel.: (221) 889 20 47/48  
Fax: (221) 823 44 02  
E-mail: Siryounte@yahoo.fr

### Objectives

The project objective is to digitize lands survey services in order to improve access to property and tax revenue.

### Description

The Bank-financed programme comprises the following three components: (i) building the capacities of cadastral services; (ii) building capacities for the management of State lands, verification, and tax investigations and administration and coordination of the taxation system; and (iii) project management.

Expected outcomes include: (i) mapping conservation; (ii) contribution of sectors and sub-sectors to tax resources; (iii) tax simulation model; (iv) computerization of land conservation; (v) production of monographs of reference premises for cadastral surveys; (vi) building the capacities of the DGID in data-processing network administration; and (vii) improvement of public finance management systems.

### Expected Outcomes

At the end of the project, the technical capacities of taxation services (surveys and State land services) would be strengthened, the tax base would be expanded and better controlled, and a new law on land ownership would be adopted.



Land survey technician

### Outcomes Achieved

The capacities of taxation services (surveys and State property services) have been built up, in conjunction with the authorities and other partners, through: (i) the supply of data-processing, topographic, duplication and reproduction equipment and means of transportation; (ii) the recruitment of three technical assistants, senior survey technicians, and financing of the training of a senior staff of the Department of Surveys abroad; (iii) the conduct of the monographic study of reference buildings whose system was installed in the DGID to allow for the inputting and exploitation of data from cadastral surveys in the pilot cities of Thiès and Kébémér which will serve as the basis of the cadastral matrix; (iv) the conduct of mapping conservation and updating of computer-aided mapping; (v) the conduct of a study on the computerization of land conservation led to the initiation of the first phase of digitalization of land documents; (vi) the study on the reform of DGID structures was validated in March 2008 and the implementation of related recommendations initiated by the Government; (vii) several training sessions were organized, namely land legislation, keeping of the land register, geographical information systems, harmonization of methods and work practices, network and messaging system (MS Exchange) administration. The training and recruitment of surveyors remains a concern.

### Impact on Development

The project has provided the tax administration (cadastral and State land) with technical and human resources to fulfill its mission, and promote transparent land management to ensure sound economic governance.



## Private Sector

In the private sector, the ADB has so far financed only three operations in Senegal for about CFAF 8 billion). In recent years, in line with the priorities defined in the Country Strategy Paper, the parties have emphasized support to structural reforms to create an enabling environment for private sector development. The last operation in the private sector approved by the Bank in June 2005, helped co-finance

the construction of the Kounoune power plant. New opportunities are envisaged in the infrastructure sector in the short and medium term within the framework of public-private partnerships, and are being studied in conjunction with other development partners. These prospects are fully consistent with the Bank Group's strategy to promote investments in the private sector during the ADF XI cycle.







# Kounoune Thermal Power Plant Project



Loan Amount: Euro 8 million  
(about UA 6.9 million)  
Approval Date: 22/6/2005  
Project Area: Kounoune locality, Sangalkam  
Rural Community, Dakar

## Executing Agency

Supervision: Ministry of Energy  
Borrower: Kounoune Power SA, a Senegalese limited liability company set up in July 2004 for the construction, operation and maintenance of the Kounoune power plant. Kounoune Power SA is currently entirely owned by Matelec SAL, a company with headquarters in Lebanon.

Kounoune Power SA  
BP 29545 Dakar Yoff - Senegal  
Tel.: +221 33 820 92 12  
Fax: +221 33 820 46 76  
Email: kounounep@Orange.sn

## Objectives

The aim of the project is to supplement the current supply of electricity at competitive cost so as to meet Senegal's growing demand for electricity.

## Description

The Kounoune power plant project, located 23 kilometres east of Dakar, includes: (i) the construction and operation of a 67.5 MW thermal facility that uses fuel oil, and (ii) the construction of a pipeline and a transformer station.

With assistance from the World Bank Group, the Senegalese National Electricity Corporation

(SENELEC), concession holder for the generation, transmission, distribution and marketing of electric power in Senegal, launched international competitive bidding in June 2003 for the construction of a thermal power plant (TPP), equipped with new engines and connected to SENELEC's high voltage (HV) network, on the basis of the build-own-operate (BOO) formula.

At the end of the competitive bidding, MHI Equipment Europe BV Group (Holland), a subsidiary of the Mitsubishi and Matelec SAL Group (Lebanon), was selected as successful bidder by C.R.S.E in June 2004 for a 15-year period. Subsequently, the Group set up Kounoune Power S.A. (KPSA) governed by Senegalese law to implement the project.

The cost of the project is Euro 68 million, including Euro 8 million lent by the Bank. The other financial partners of the project are IFC, PROPARCO, the West African Development Bank (WADB) and some local banks.

## Expected Outcomes

When commissioned, the power plant is expected to supply enough additional electricity to the National Electricity Corporation.

## Expected Outcomes

The construction of the power plant, pipeline and the transformer station has been completed. The thermal power plant, comprising nine diesel electrical power units with a net output capacity of 7.5 MW, was inaugurated in January 2008 and commissioned in February 2008. The plant helped produce 271 MWh corresponding to 69% of the installed capacity between February and September 2008. Monthly output is 40 MWh during the rainy season. The first payment made by SENELEC was in July 2008.

## Impact on Development

The Kounoune plant is the first private sector financing in the electricity sector of Senegal. Consequently, the project heralds a brighter future for even greater investments in this sector to improve the living conditions of the population.



## Statement by the AfDB Resident Representative and Testimonies

### A Word by the Resident Regional Representative

The intervention capacities of the ADB Regional Office in Dakar have increased significantly and the file processing time has been reduced. Consequently, I would like to urge the national authorities and heads of executing agencies to strengthen cooperation with the Office so as to build a true partnership for effective development actions.



PAGPF and PLCP. Through the PAGPF and PLCP projects financed by the ADB and other development partners, Senegal has strengthened its basic infrastructure with regard to the supervision of women in income-generating activities, laid the groundwork for the supervision and training of children, girls and women. The projects have recorded great success."

**Mr. Boubacar Tidiane Diaw**  
Head of the Technical Unit  
of the Silvo-Pastoral Zone (PAPEL)

### Some Testimonials on the PEPAM Project

**Testimonial of a beneficiary of the sub-programme**  
**Mrs. Astou Diop**  
inhabitant of Yaral Fall Village  
Louga Region

"This project is timely. It was specially designed for us, women, who spent all our time fetching water at long distances. We didn't even have time to care for our children. Thank God the ADB has saved us. This elevated water tank is ours; we undertake to judiciously manage the facility and to make it profitable".

**Mr. Mame Ouneta Fall**  
PAMOCA Project Coordinator

"With a huge financial support of CFAF 1.8 billion, the AfDB has provided significant support for Senegal to create, through land surveys, the necessary conditions to strengthen economic governance in our country."



**Mrs. Khady Fall Ndiaye**  
Director of the Women's, Credit Project  
Former Coordinator of the PAGPF and PLCP Projects  
financed by the ADB Group

"The ADB Group has provided significant support to combat poverty through two major projects with a strong socio-economic impact, namely



"The project covers the silvo-pastoral zone, there is a huge herd. The financing provided by the African Development Bank will help improve the living conditions of the population and the herd because it has eased access to water over a 7 km area around Dodji."

**Serigne Lô, Director of Dara de Coki**

"Installing latrines in this Koran training centre makes it possible to improve upon hygiene conditions for 4,000 students who live there."



**Mr. Gamou Fall**  
Boudi borehole management committee  
President for the Louga Region

"The borehole has enabled us to resolve the challenging issue of providing water in the area. Before the borehole, the entire area had only a well in Boudi to meet the region's water needs. It was challenging, especially for women who covered 15 km on foot to fetch water. Today, thanks to the borehole, there are many water points within a few kilometers from Boudi. We are grateful to government authorities and the Bank Group for the financing."



**Mrs. Sophie Ndiaye**  
Mabcké High School Student

"I am very happy to be a student in this high school due to the good quality of education that the school



offers. The only issue is the numerous strikes that take place.”

**Mrs. Sarr**  
**Education IV Project Coordinator**

The girls feel safe in this high school which has been specially designed. We are in an environment that is highly Islamized and because of the security, parents allow their children to attend this school. It is generally girls who have completed their Coranic studies that mostly attend the school.



**Mrs. Aissatou Bâ**  
**Gender Officer**

“We have 20 sites to take care of in the area in order to help with food security through small irrigation schemes designed to support farmers.”



**Mr. Mactar Gueye**  
**Keur Aliou Guye Village Chief**

We are farmers. Our hope is stay in the agricultural sector. We are therefore grateful to the AfDB for providing this irrigation system which will make it possible for us to grow crops even when it is not the season. This will guarantee our food security. We are also grateful to the Senegalese government and the president.



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S e n e g a l



Dakar Railway Station: Dupont and Demba

S e n e g a l





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